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The People.

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THE PEOPLE

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AGGRESSIVENESS.

Its Successfulness in the Detroit, Mich., Campaign.

CAPITALISTS and ANARCHISTS

Emma Goldman Nailed and thereby both the Capitalists and Anarchists —She is Invited by the Capitalist Parties to Detroit and is Boomed by them, and Admits that She Objects to the Prospect of Proletarian Rule Because that Would Interfere With Capitalist Freedom.

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—Comrades of THE PEOPLE:—The official returns give us 541 votes for Charles Erb for Mayor. In spite of the fact that the old parties lost about 40 per cent. of the votes of last fall, the Socialist Labor Party gained over 200 votes; more than doubling its percentage of the total vote, which is 1½ per cent. The vote was lighter than it would have been had the weather been passable, but it just poured all day on election day.

The Socialist Labor Party came out open against "business principles," and its literature was revolutionary to the core, asking for straight class political action.

We attacked Collins, Jeffries and Sherman, most especially on the ground that they had either been very prominently connected with so-called labor troubles or because they, as "would-be Socialists," tried to sail into office under the reform mask of capitalism. As our attacks and our platform and declaration of principles were not expected by the capitalist parties to be so straight to the point, they first seemed to be paralyzed by the same, but they soon revived and set to work to parry our blows. The men we had attacked were dropped, and the cry for "non-partisan, business principles" and tactics was raised. It became a fight between Socialism and Capitalism. The Democrats and the Republicans had the very same platform, and even the "American Party" joined in the cry "cheap taxes and business principles." The papers started to boom the "best" candidates; regardless of party affiliation, the politicians held shop meetings, and even Governor Pingree was one of the speakers out daily speaking to the employees of the different factories during working hours as well as at noon hours.

But the main work was done in certain parts of the city where the capitalist politicians scented the danger of a high vote for the S. L. P. There they held meetings every evening, and sometimes several meetings were held within a few blocks of each other, and if no hall could be procured the saloon or a back room with a barrel or two of beer on tap, answered the purpose. Governor Pingree spoke even at these meetings. Signs inscribed as follows were mounted on wagons and paraded along the streets of the city:

"Vote for Maybury; he wants low taxes, more work, more factories and business interests protected."

"He is a good enough Mayor for me!" Signed, C. Black, Rep. Can. for Mayor.

It was a fight for employment for all the unemployed, at $2 a day of eight hours as a minimum, and taxation sufficient to enable the accomplishment of the above mentioned task on the Socialist side, and on the capitalist side—all parties alike—for low taxation, discharge of all superfluous city help, etc. Together with the above mentioned demand, the Socialist Labor Party of Detroit reaffirmed its allegiance to the National platform of the S. L. P. of the United States of America, and had several other minor demands of a municipal nature for its municipal platform. All the way through the capitalist parties were forced to pledge themselves to the open support of capital, while the Socialist Labor party came out straight for the wage working class and against "business principles and interests." This is the first time that we succeeded in forcing the capitalist parties to show their colors openly. We argued that it was useless to get anybody elected unless the workers understood perfectly what they would have to expect, for should they start to oppose business interests, the cries of capitalist mouth-pieces might drive the workers to reaction. We see now that, although only two or three weeks have passed since the election, while Mayor-elect Maybury and the business men are doing their utmost to follow up their election cry, Mr. Pingree is reacting, because he finds that since the taxes in the small business men's and workingmen's districts have to be raised in order to let the large business men go free, the small fellows and the wage workers will find out that business interests are not their interests, that they must necessarily react from their former decision, and that this must necessarily drive them into the S. L. P. because it—the S. L. P.—was the only party that opposed these principles.

As may be expected, the workers voted for the "best men," as they were told to do by the capitalistic mouthpieces.

William C. Maybury, Democrat, was elected Mayor; J. A. Schmid, Rep., City Clerk; William B. Thompson, Dem., City Treasurer; Felix A. Lempkie, Rep., Justice of the Peace, and the other offices were distributed proportionally between the main "factionist" leaders of the "capitalist parties."

The point we learned by the last election is that the capitalistic parties—reform or otherwise—will only then drop the garb of deceit when they recognize that the opponent is actually a foe, and to defeat him they will resort to any measure within their reach. But this is the best part of this kind of fighting, when they shoot away their ammunition in the skirmish, when they play their trump cards now and loose ground, in the near final round up, deprived of their only remaining defense, they will be totally defenseless.

The capitalist parties made this desperate campaign to regain their enormous loss of last spring. They judged correctly that it was due to Socialist agitation, and they feared that the Socialist Labor party might attract these apostates for good. They thought they could dishearten us and wipe us out, since no other means seemed to be at hand to stop the vehement attacks the Socialists made upon the capitalist politicians' actions; the only result accomplished is that they tore off their own mask. But it seems now that, since the bamboozling arts of the capitalistic political hirelings have failed on the workers, another set of fakirs is now to be employed.

The Anarchist, Emma Goldman, was here. In New York, on the one hand, she seems to be superfluous because the politician is still successfully utilizing the votes of a large part of the proletariat to entrench capital, and, on the other hand, because she finds too much solidarity and education among the revolutionary part of the proletariat to be of any service to the capitalist class. But in Detroit, with from twenty thousand to thirty thousand workingmen voters running about who have become apostatical, and may at any time make up their mind that they want to help their Socialist Comrades in fighting the exploiters, there she and her kind may be employed to good advantage. "Der Arme Teufel" suddenly overflows with "proletarian revolutionary feelings, the same as it did before the last Anarchistic outburst, although it has since boomed capitalistic reformers and advocated "free love"—probably because he thinks that when the workers live on love "FREE," they live so much cheaper than now that the whole amount of their wages can be added to the surplus value (fleecings) pocketed by the capitalist class. This "Arme Teufel" ("poor Devil") was again used as the cat's paw to influence a workingmen's organization to invite Emma Goldman to Detroit. She spoke at the 11th of November celebration and lectured in a church and several other places afterwards. Her talk showed plainly that the purpose of her visit was to catch the workers who broke away from the capitalist politicians by throwing around with radical sounding phrases and condemning the politicians for the purpose of confusing the minds of the workers in regard to the distinction between politicians and the fearless agitators who spend their life time to separate the enemies from the friends of labor. Then, when the purpose shall have been accomplished, when a R. Reitzel, H. Weisman and Emma Goldman shall have succeeded in rounding up the obstinate voting cattle, when they have succeeded in becoming "anti-political leaders," "ANARCHISTIC LEADERS," then there is no more danger that the rank and file of the dissatisfied workers will meet the revolutionary forces of the Socialists, and they may successfully be led back into the capitalist parties.

The following are remarks of Miss Goldman to questions put to her:

"The politicians and the Socialists, too, all want office; they all sell out; it is the politician who sold out to the capitalists the advantages the people fought for during former revolutions; the proletariat has again been enslaved by the politicians."

Question: "Although the proletariat was insignificant during the days of the French and the American revolutions, although the aim of the revolution was the overthrow of the feudal regime and the establishment of the rule of the bourgeoisie, and although the full-grown bourgeoisie or capitalist class controls all the powers of government, the judicial and executive, as well as the legislative powers as has only lately been demonstrated during the coal miners' strike, although the representatives of the bourgeoisie have made the bourgeoisie powerful, and have made and enforced laws that have enabled it to very greatly enlarge the proletariat or wage-working class, enabling the bourgeoisie to utilize its individual ownership right to the means of production and distribution to live upon the toil of the proletariat, all these facts notwithstanding, do you want to uphold your claim that the bourgeois politician has betrayed the trust put in him by the bourgeoisie?"

Miss Goldman: "No! But should the proletariat elect their own representatives to power, they would make laws and enforce them in the interest of the proletariat only; THIS WOULD TAKE AWAY THE LIBERTY OF THE OTHERS."

After giving this answer, Miss Goldman and the chairman of the meeting absolutely refused to allow any more questions from the first inquirer, and he answered to the audience: "Yes! this is the point I wanted you to acknowledge; we Socialists want to take away from the others—the capitalist class—the liberty to enslave and fleece labor."

Another questioner: "Don't you talk to awaken hopeless discontent and make the workers the servile slaves of capitalism, servile because they see no outway? How do you imagine that the workers could return to individual production in the large modern factories, where the workers are inter-dependent and co-operative in production?" Miss Goldman tried to answer by throwing out some disconnected phrases, but, as if led by some unseen power, without finishing or trying to satisfy the inquirer, she suddenly disappeared from the stage and did not return!

The capitalist press howled because the "Socialist Meannerchor" refused to sing at the 11th of November celebration if Miss Goldman should speak there. THEY BOOMED HER ALL THE WAY THROUGH one way or the other, but they did not mention a word about the trap into which she walked by her answer admitting that Anarchists want to protect capitalists.

Detroit is awake! Yes! We have learned to recognize "Capitalism" no matter what garb it wears. To recognize it enables us to parry its blows and to force it into the corner, whence no more escape for it is possible.

M. MEYER.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

Look at this Picture.

Bulletin of Luxury!

DINNER TO GENERAL GOBIN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—The dinner tendered to Brigadier General J. P. S. Gobin, Commander of the Third Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, at the Harrisburg Club tonight, was a brilliant success. It was a compliment to the General by the members of his staff, and was a sequel of the recent campaign at Hazleton during the strike.

The staff is composed of Major Milton A. Gherst, of Lebanon, Assistant Adjutant General; Major William S. Millar, of Scranton, Inspector; Major James W. Oakford, of Scranton, Judge Advocate; Major Henry P. Moyer, of Lebanon, Quartermaster; Major Simon B. Cameron, of Marietta, Commissary of Subsistence; Major William H. Egle, of Harrisburg, Surgeon; Major William P. Clarke, of Williamsport, Ordnance Officer; Captain Abner W. Shultz, of Lebanon, Aide-de-Camp; Captain A. Wilson Norris, of Harrisburg, Aide-de-Camp; and First Lieutenant George H. Halberstadt, of Pottsville, who acted as Brigade Surgeon during the tour of duty at Hazleton.

The invited guests who were present, in addition to General Gobin, were Governor Daniel H. Hastings, Brigadier General Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; Colonel Frank J. Magee, of Wrightsville, commanding Eighth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.; Colonel James B. Coryell, of Williamsport, commanding Twelfth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.; Colonel David Brainard Case, of Marietta, commanding Fourth Regiment, N. G. P.; Colonel Henry A. Coursen, of Scranton, commanding Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. P.; Colonel C. Bow Dougherty, of Wilkesbarre, commanding Ninth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.; Captain Alexis R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, who was attached to Third Brigade headquarters during the Hazleton riots, and Captain Frederick M. Ott, who commanded the squadron of cavalry upon the same occasion. Captain John C. Groome, of Philadelphia, of the First City Troop, was unable to be present, owing to his absence in the West, and Captain John Denithorne, of Phœnixville, commanding Battery C, N. G. P., who would have been an honored guest, died three days ago.

The dinner was given in the assembly hall of the Harrisburg Club, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. A large picture of General Gobin, taken while he was at Hazleton, was hung above one end of the table, and from the gallery of the hall was displayed a handsome new brigade flag, while a liberal display of the national colors was in every part of the hall. The good effect produced by the bunting was enhanced by a number of plants distributed throughout the hall. The table was decorated in an original and effective manner. At one end, immediately in front of the guest of honor, was a floral cannon of red, white and blue, while at the other end of the table was a blue keystone, the emblem of the Third Brigade.

The other floral decorations upon the table were beautiful. Two miniature mess tents were features of the table decoration. Major Milton A. Gherst, chief of staff, presided, with General Gobin on his right, and the Governor on his left. Toward the close of the dinner Major Gherst spoke for his fellow officers on the staff, extending to General Gobin the felicities of the occasion. He stated that the dinner was given as a slight token of the esteem in which he was held by the members of his military family. General Gobin feelingly responded.

Governor Hastings complimented the Third Brigade and its commander upon the efficient services rendered the State and all law-abiding citizens during the recent riots in the coal region. He was followed in turn by General Stewart, who voiced the same sentiments, and paid a glowing tribute to the Pennsylvania Guard. The several regimental commanders were also heard from.

A pleasant episode of the dinner was the presentation of a handsome sword to Major Gherst by the officers of the staff. In presenting the sword Captain A. Wilson Norris, who was the spokesman for his fellow members on the staff, eloquently referred to Major Gherst's record in the War of the Rebellion, to his long and meritorious service in the Pennsylvania Guard, and to the efficiency he always displayed in the discharge of the exacting duties of the position he now holds.

Altogether it was a delightful occasion and a fitting tribute to Brigadier General Gobin, whose record as a soldier, ability as a lawyer and integrity in public office have embodied in him the highest type of American citizenship.

All present were in full-dress uniform. The ménu card is a handsome souvenir. On the light blue cover was embossed in white letters the name of each diner, and on the first page a fine photo of General Gobin, with the brigade flag in water colors.

The dinner was an elaborate feast, and continued until midnight.

And then at This.

Bulletin of Misery!

DIED OF HUNGER.

Mrs. Isabel Hatschatcher, a widow, 63 years old, who lived alone for many years in a single room of a rear house at 139 Ten Eyck street, Williamsburg, N. Y., was found dead Monday night by Mrs. Susie Schepp, a distant relative. Coroner Nason made an investigation yesterday, and was of the opinion that the woman died of starvation. Mrs. Hatschatcher's husband died twenty years ago, and her five children died a few months later. Until about two years ago, when her sight failed, Mrs. Hatschatcher was able to support herself by doing tailoring work. Last summer Mrs. Hatschatcher fell behind in her rent. She vainly tried to pay up. She earned 65 cents last week, and sent 50 cents to the landlord's agent.

On Sunday night, when Mrs. Hatschatcher was seen last, she seemed to be downcast. Her failure to appear before twilight on Monday night caused alarm, and Mrs. Schepp was sent after her. She was unable to enter the old woman's room, and Policeman Klein forced in the door. Mrs. Hatschatcher was dead in her bed. On the floor near the door was an unopened letter from the landlord's attorney, warning the woman that unless the rent for her room was paid before noon to-day she would be dispossessed. The letter was probably shoved under the door by a letter carrier after Mrs. Hatschatcher was already dead.

LITTLE ONES FOUND STARVING.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Three small children, all under 8 years of age, were found alone in a house at 953 Forty-second street, yesterday, where they had been for two days, poorly clothed and without any food. Their faces were pinched and they were shivering from exposure during the recent cold weather, while the period of forty-eight hours' fasting had made them so weak that they were unable to walk. The children are Charles, William and Lizzie Weaver. They are 8, 5 and 3 years old respectively. On Sunday morning their mother left them in their home, saying that she was going out in search of food. There was not a morsel to eat in the house, nor an atom of coal in Sherwood.

Yesterday morning Barney McBride, 527 Root street, heard feeble cries coming from the Weaver home. He entered the house and found the children huddled together in a dark corner of the kitchen. Charles, the oldest, related the story of their distress.

The little ones told the officer at the Stock-Yards Station that their father was dead and that their mother was a washerwoman, who had worked hard, but that her customers had recently abandoned her one by one until none was left.

At the same time little Martha Hoffler, 7 years old, daughter of Mrs. Rosie Hoffler, 5107 Sherman street, was also found starving. The child was left in the Stock-Yards Station yesterday by her aunt, Mrs. Murphy, who said that the mother disappeared on Sunday night. Fourteen small children, deserted by extremely poor parents, have been found by the Stock-Yards police in the last three weeks.

DIED OF STARVATION.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man about 60 years old, who is supposed to have been Michael Quinn, a laborer, of this city, fell to the sidewalk in front of 200 Worth street. An ambulance was summoned, and the man, who was in an unconscious condition, was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where he died a short time after being admitted. The hospital doctors gave the cause of death as "general collapse," but it is supposed that the autopsy will disclose that he died of starvation.

WOMAN FAINTS FROM HUNGER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Mrs. George Hart fell fainting from hunger and exhaustion yesterday in front of Kohlsaat's Clark street lunch-room. She was supported by Dr. J. C. Beach, who tried to prevail upon her to go to the County Hospital, but because of worry over the condition of her family she refused.

Mrs. Hart was waiting for the restaurant to close, having been for some time a beneficiary of the free nightly distribution of food there. Dr. Beach noticed her tottering as he passed, and had just turned to question her when she fell. She was taken into a neighboring store until she revived, and a police ambulance was called.

The woman said that she lived at 264 Blue Island avenue, and had several children. Her husband was unable to secure employment, and the entire family had been destitute for weeks. Upon the arrival of the ambulance she refused to go to the hospital because she had to meet her husband in order to secure provisions for to-day.

AN OUT-OF-WORK COMMITS SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A man who described himself later as Alexander Seigel, of 10 Grove place, East Orange, N. J., and said he was out of work, drank carbolic acid in Corlears Hook Park yesterday. He died soon after being taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

A bundle of letters addressed to Dr. Getzobb, 10 Grove place, East Orange, and written in Hebrew, were found in his pocket. The following note in English was also found:

"Dear Cousins—Do not let the Department of Public Charities bury me, and do not allow an autopsy to be held on my body."

PUNCTURED.

An Incautious Capitalist Promptly Caught.

There is in Brooklyn, among other curiosities, a "Philosophical Society." Some good people have not yet seen through it, and are among its directors. For the rest it is run by that queer class of people, the superficiality of whose knowledge runs a stiff race with their vanity. These gentlemen have some good features about them. Among their good features is to furnish entertainment free to those who care for it. Every Sunday a roomy hall is open to visitors, and there a pow-wow can be had free, gratis, and for nothing.

As a matter of course, the stock lectures furnished by the society belong to that class of intellectual prodigies whose philosophy consists in an elaborate and well trained ignorance of the Social or Labor Question, seasoned with atheistic pedantry. The lectures delivered by these philosophers may not be what a carping critic may want; they surely are a source of much enjoyment to the knowing ones. Like Falstaff, who was not only witty himself, but cause that wit was in others, these lectures are not only mirthful themselves, but cause that mirth is in others. Quite recently this fact was strikingly illustrated.

A certain Dr. W. A. Croffut, of Washington, was the lecturer. He held forth on the question: "Is Congress the Enemy of Plenty? The lecturer did ample justice to the queer title of his address. From beginning to end it was queerness queered. In the course thereof he was suddenly stopped by a voice from the audience. It proceeded from Comrade Thomas A. Hickey, who sonorously cried out, pointing his finger at the speaker: "I take the job, sir!" The speaker was disconcerted, the philosophical owls were scandalized; but the audience delightedly wheeled in line with our Comrade. Nor did the episode end there. Now, what was it that had caused Comrade Hickey's impassioned interpellation? This is what had happened:

Dr. Croffut was voluptuously bowling along his round phrases of unmeaning words, stout paddings of wild assertions, and triumphantly idiotic refutations of Socialist claims when he touched the question of wages, saying:

"See how the price of farm labor has gone up. In my father's time he could get all the laborers he wanted, strong young Irishmen, who could speak good English, for $8 a month and their board. To-day my brother is working that same Connecticut farm that my father had, and he has to pay from $16 to $24 a month to a lot of Poles, who, as he says, don't know the difference between a horse and a hoe handle. 'I wish,' said my brother only the other day, 'that I could get Americans to work on my farm. I'd willingly pay them $25 a month and give them the best board any one could desire.'"

It was at this point that Comrade Hickey, unable to contain himself any longer at the sight of such a job, cried out:

"I take the job, sir!"

Dr. Croffut was taken at his word, and, as always in such cases, defaulted. He was a stranger in Brooklyn; did not know that among the audience at the "Philosophic Society" there are occasionally some who are not "philosophers," and he got caught. His yarn about wages at his brother's farm was a pretty fiction to entertain philosophers. In vain did Comrade Hickey try to make an appointment with Dr. Croffut to clinch the bargain. The Dr. vamosed the ranch. C.

The death in Homestead, Pa. of a niece of Benjamin Franklin last week is one of those accidental happenings that seem providential. They seem intended to bring certain facts together as if for the purpose to set the mind working.

Homestead is one of those places in the nation where the perfected tool has reached its rarest development. The development of the tool was one of the phenomena that the penetrating mind of Franklin had caught glimpses of. He leaped forward and imagined the time when the tool would be so far perfected that the burden of toil would be wholly raised from the shoulders of man.

Homestead is a monument of the correctness and the incorrectness of Franklin's forecast. It was but recently the battle-field for the forces of Labor, seeking to verify the humane forecast of Lincoln and the forces of Capital, seeking to and succeeding in thwarting them —for a time.

Twenty-five more miles of trolley franchise have just been granted to the Flynn company in Brooklyn. During the campaign we insisted that, whoever of the capitalists lost the Mayorality, the trolley bosses, all of whom had their men in all the capitalist camps, would be sure to win. Here you have it.

Our special archives, labeled "Kicks at THE PEOPLE," have been enriched this week by a gem. It is the letter of a critic who pronounces THE PEOPLE "mere rubbish," because, as the critic proceeds to say, "it fills its columns with such stuff as 'The Eighteenth Brumaire.' Three cheers for Debs for President."

This collection will be interesting reading at no distant future.

SQUIRMINGS

Of Members of Pur and Simpledom in Buffalo.

A Labor Fakir of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union Who is Both Boss and Agent for Workingmen—Another, Who Challenges the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to a Debate, Shows the White Feather and is Pilloried as a Cowardly Crook.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—It is well worth noticing the means that are adopted by the local "pure and simple" shoemakers union of this town in its efforts to prevent the organization of a class-conscious union of the trade. I shall not mention all the instances, but shall content myself with one.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung," a local Anarchist paper, publishes an article laying a boycott upon a shoe firm in this place. At the same time the names of four of our Comrades are published as "expelled" from the union. The two items are so worded as though our Comrades had been working in that shop, and had refused to aid the union in a conflict with the employer over a reduction of wages, and had, consequently, been excluded from the union as "scabs."

Now the fact is that these four Comrades do not at all work in that shop; nor have any conflicts about wages taken place in that shop. All the trouble arises from the boss' not caring any longer to use the old union's label.

The milk in the cocoanut is this: The President of that Union, No. 13, is himself financially interested in a shoeshop, and seeks to utilize the opportunity to boycott Shoenig & Uhl, so that his own goods may find the readier purchasers. Thus we have this "President" of a union using his unionist office as an agency for his private business, and getting paid for his activity out of the union's treasury. This gentleman is an expert exploiter of labor organizations, as shown by his last year's activity at the Shoemakers' Convention.

As there are employed at Shoenig & Uhl's a number of men, who, though not yet members of the new and progressive union, will probably join it, the President Boss of the old union is trying to kill two fleas with one slap. The new union could not tolerate such duality as capitalist and proletariat, skinner and agent for the skinned.

The whole conduct of the clique in No. 13, both in the matter of the expulsion of our Comrades and in that of the boycott, is unconstitutional. Our Comrades inside of the organization should not find it difficult to see to this.

This also is interesting.

It is well known that the Labor-Fakir Taggart has challenged the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to a public debate. We took upon ourselves all the expenses: hall hire, advertising, etc., the absentee on the occasion was, who? Taggart, the coward and Socialist killer. Now, Mr. Taggart will, it is to be hoped, henceforth stop his bragging, and no longer claim that he can turn the Socialists down. By not putting in an appearance he has openly confessed that his charges against the Socialist workingmen are untrue, and that theirs against him are true. Despite the bravado of his challenge, despite the fact that he was relieved from all expenses, despite all difficulties were removed from his way so as to enable him to make good his claims in favor of simpledom and against New Unionism, and to prove in public what he has been saying under shelter of secrecy in the unions, he found it, as all faisifiers and cowards do, advisable to show the white feather. The time is at hand when the proletariat of Buffalo will realize what this means and thank the Socialists for having pilloried this reprobate. The capitalist press now supports this man, as a matter of course. This only helps to expose both him and it.

From many sides, and in more languages than one, inquiries have reached this office to ascertain what is the matter with the financial report of the International Cigarmakers' Union. It was due in May. This is December, and its sight has not yet gladdened the eyes and hearts of the expectant multitude.

Wicked inquirers even venture the question whether an organization that was so indignant at the publication of facts and figures that made it out bankrupt, should not hasten to publish the facts to prove it solvent, if solvent it is.

We don't know. We wait.

Another batch of inquirers touches upon another question that surprises us they should think we ought to take notice of, to wit, the fate of Mr. Jeems Sovereign. These friends ought to know that Jeems and his crew were not deposed in Louisville, Ky., this year. They were deposed by D. A. No. 49, in New York City on December 15, 1895. On that occasion Jeems, Martin, Maguire, Hayes, and the whole crew was thrown overboard, and by the action of D. A. No. 49 in joining in organizing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the K. of L. ceased de facto to exist. What happened at Louisville has no significance. It was but a puff of gas escaping from a corpse.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,564**

Bourgeois revolutions, like those of the eighteenth century, rush onward faster from success to success, their stage effects outbid one another, men and things seem to be set in flaming brilliants, ecstasis is the prevailing spirit; but they are short-lived, they reach their climax speedily, then society relapses into a long fit of nervous reaction before it learns how to appropriate the fruits of its period of feverish excitement. Proletarian revolutions, on the contrary, such as those of the nineteenth century, criticize themselves constantly; constantly interrupt themselves in their own course; come back upon what seems to have been accomplished, in order to start over anew; scorn with cruel thoroughness the half measures, weaknesses and meannesses of their first attempts; seem to throw down their adversary only in order to enable him to draw fresh strength from the earth, and again to rise up against them in more gigantic stature; constantly recoil in fear before the undefined monster magnitude of their own objects—until finally that situation is created that renders all retreat impossible, and the conditions themselves cry out:

Hic Rhodus, hic salta!
Here is the rose, now dance!
Marx.

The Socialist Labor Party candidate for Supreme Court Judge in Iowa, Kollmetz, polled 910 votes. The vote of the candidate at the head of the ticket, Kremer, for Governor, will not be known until after the count by the Legislature. His vote will not differ materially from Kollmetz', which indicates a growth of 100 per cent.

The States whose official vote is not yet known are, besides Iowa, New Jersey, New York and Virginia. The reports that are in from each of these States shows larger votes. All appearances now indicate that the Socialist voting strength in 1897 is greater than we first imagined; it will be 52,000, if not more.

Last year the total vote was 36,564.

RENDERING HOMAGE TO THE S. L. P.

The organization, like the man, whose conduct is correct will find that even where seeming difficulties beset its or his path, what happens is bound in the end to redound to its and his favor. Every incident that happens is tributary to such organization's or man's success. Thus the law of cause and effect is inevitably on the side of Right, and furnishes recruits against Wrong. Of this fact a recent circumstance, not intended to favor the Socialist Labor party organization, furnishes a striking illustration.

In various parts of the country the whine is now heard about "bossism in the S. L. P."; from sotto basso to chorus treble the song is heard from a variety of throats. Let it be watched carefully and the complaint will be found to be a well merited homage, rendered to the sturdy democracy of the S. L. P.

Even outsiders, unacquainted with the details of our party's mechanism, but furnished with thinking powers, know that bossism is an impossibility in the S. L. P. for the reason that the party lacks the indispensable tool for bossism. No patronage; no boss. The political boss holds himself through his power to dispense livings. As the S. L. P. has no patronage to bestow, bossism in its ranks is out of the question. But, furthermore, those who know anything about the party are well aware that the system of its organization directly guards against such danger. As nothing of any importance can be done in the party without a referendum vote, such a thing as rule from above has no ground to stand on. Every intelligent man knows that. So far, the very fact that assault against the S. L. P. must proceed from lack of intelligence or lack of veracity is a source of strength to the S. L. P. Stupidity makes no progress, and the legs that lies walk on are proverbially worn out. The end of it all is increased prestige for the attacked. But there is more in this matter that redounds to the honor of the S. L. P.

Among those who are just now loudest in the outcry we see certain figures worth looking at more closely. When this is done an interesting fact is discovered.

About two years ago a party member in Lynn conceived an estimate of his own merits that neither his Section nor the party at large shared; he strove to override the party's constitution; was called down, and finally expelled by an overwhelming majority of the party vote. On that occasion, a hysterical lady friend of his, at that time also a member of the party, swang to his side, declaring that he was "greater than the party," and she is among those now "democratically" raising the cry of "bossism" against the S. L. P.

Nor is she alone. In unison with her we find the cry of "bossism" raised against the S. L. P. by quite a coterie of women of both sexes who are on their knees before "The Chief," "The Leader," "The Jupiter" of the "Social Democracy" of Chicago—a gentleman, who, were he to disappear from the scene, would carry along with him all that there is of the "Social Democracy"; who frames its "laws," enforces them, etc., without being accountable to anyone for what he does, says, etc.

It is not our purpose here to weigh the merits or demirits of these two gentlemen. Let them be all that they and their worshipers think they are. What we and the history of the movement is here interested in is the psychology of those who charge the S. L. P. with bossism and who themselves are the praise-singers of the individuals above referred to. What does their conduct betray? A love for democracy? A hatred of bossism? No. Their conduct betrays the fetich worshippers who justly rebel against an organization so sturdily democratic as the S. L. P. that it will not tolerate any idols within its camp, and is only too glad to be rid of the idolaters who would impose their Mumbo Jumbos upon a movement that needs men, and not sheep, to fulfil its historic mission.

The revolutionary organization of the proletariat is larger, greater, nobler, wiser than any man, be he who he may; and it, and no man or minority set, must control its own destiny. The cry of "bossism" raised against it is borne by the S. L. P. as a badge of honor. It is proof that the democracy it preaches is not the cant of demagogues to catch flies with; is democracy indeed, whose cardinal principle is that power comes from below.

As the S. L. P. owes a debt of gratitude to the Goulds, who hasten the development of capital and thereby furnish object lessons to Socialist economics; as it owes a debt of gratitude to the political parties of the silver and gold mine barons, who by their acts of unconscionable cruelty to the proletariat furnish object lessons to the Socialist theory of the class struggle; so does the S. L. P. owe a debt of gratitude to the idolatrous worshipers of one man power, who by their denunciations of the S. L. P. render homage to its genuine democracy, by contrast promote the wise organic principles on which the S. L. P. is built, and on which all truly revolutionary proletarian movement must be built if it is to be successful.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" puts its finger on a capitalist sore, and keeps it there long enough to make the thing evident. It says:

"One of the worst dens in this city for every specie of vice is located on Market street, within a block of the Emporium. In reference thereto the magazine "Society" says:

"Perhaps pressure could be brought to bear upon Mr. John W. Mackay, the owner of the property, if he could be induced to realize the fact that during the long period of years that this place has been open, no one has had nerve enough to assert that any benefit to the community has been derived from its existence, while every one of the Ten Commandments, without a single exception, has been violated within the precincts of this hole of iniquity.

"What! No benefit derived? Isn't it bringing Mr. John W. Mackay THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS RENT per month? And isn't it dollars that weighs heaviest in the social, commercial, political, and lots of other scales in this world? The heaviest 'pressure' that can be brought to bear upon men like Mr. Mackay is the 'pressure' of more DOLLARS for rent. Vice of high and low degree is here. It is a product of the system. It must have an abiding place; and as long as it can pay more rent than virtue, it will locate itself where 'biz' is best, and 'the public be damned.' Mr. Mackay is in good company and knows it. Hundreds of good Christians (?) like him worship God to slow music in costly churches on Sunday, and collect rent seven days in the week from big buildings rented out to the same kind of vice that flourishes in the Market street den. And do you think you can stop it while the system continues that makes DOLLAR GETTING the chief business in life- Yea, verily, nay."

While the columns of the Chicago, Ill., "Social Democrat" and its kindred publications are teeming with denunciations of the Socialist Labor party, the "Social Democrat" has the coolness to appropriate to itself the credit for our increased vote in these words:

"The Socialists polled more votes in ten States in which elections were held on Nov. 2 than they cast in all of the forty-five States a year ago. NOT BAD FOR A STARTER! But watch us next time."

This "Social Democracy movement" is built on the hurrah clothing store plan. It imagines the people are fools who can be caught by false cries. The S. L. P. vote was made despite all that the "Social Democracy" could do to kill it; despite all the falsehoods that its "Socialists" set afloat against the party; despite all the confusion they sought to create in our ranks.

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" sums up correctly the status of Populism thus:

"The People's party is almost wiped out. A drop from 52,000 votes in 1895 to 6,200 this year shows the ravages of fusion. In Kentucky tthe vote dropped from 9,800 to 6,000. In Iowa the vote was 4,000 instead of 30,000. In Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey the party has gone out of business entirely, and hereafter there will be no fusion or anything else in those States. The fusionists in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado have just about hung on by the skin of their teeth. As Secretary Jo Parker, of the middle-of-the-road faction, sums up the situation: 'All in all, this is a bad year for Populists.' Ring down the curtain."

All we have to add to this is that "Populism" from the start spelled "Fusion" or "Confusion,"—and that such is the spelling of whatever movement does not class-consciously spell "Capitalism" or "Socialism." The tug of war is between these.

How little truth there is in the notion that Americanism, as represented by our capitalist press is the most virile sign of individualism and democracy is made manifest by this comment on the Austrian parliamentary disturbances by the Detroit, Mich., "News":

"The Austrian Reichsrath appears to be very weak in its Thomas Brackett Reed department."

In other words, this mouthpiece of capitalist thought imagines that a whole popular disturbance can be quelled by one man; it does not realize that what Reed did here he could not have done 50 years ago, and will be utterly unable to repeat within the next ten years. Government is enforced with the consent of the governed.

The only way in which—now that wheat is up and silver down—the 16 to 1 philosophers will be able to uphold their theory about the price of wheat being governed by the price of silver, and that to raise the price of wheat, silver must first be raised, is the way of looking at this question by No. 1 in the following dialogue that we take from the Martin, Tenn., "Mail":

No. 1—"Well, it's peculiar like how polertics goes, ain't it?" remarked one to the other.
No. 2—"Yep."
No. 1—"Did yo ever notice how silver and wheat iz keepin' together?"
No. 2—"Not particular."
No. 1—"Yes, both of 'em iz a dollar a bushel."

THE WAIL OF A LOST PARTY.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by PETER E. BURROWES.

Oh hang your teapots on the willow tree,
New York, the half saved soubrette, is backslid;
And Papa Strong, on whose parental knee,
The moral slipper o'er her form slid,
Will play reform no more with Brother Low,
Nor any other saint that's "got to go."

Think of the cant we canted; then Van Wyck,
A hog political, that won't go shares.—
Even from George we might have had a pick—
But now, what years of ex-official cares
Farewell to temperance and philanthropie,
We'll hang our teapots on the willow tree.

Oh, come, my Hanna; come, oh, come, my Mark—
We have no time for crooked ways of grace;
To us the paths of honesty are dark,
The halls of liberty are not our place;
Give us more gatlings, and they'll see
The proper genius of the G. O. P.

Since Great New York the half grabbed city's flopped
No more the part of virtue shall we try;
Into the maws of open rascals dropped,
Her increased acres and her taxes high;
Oh say, sweet hell, what evil shall we do
To get 'em back in 1901?

Oh, all ye sins that slumber in Sing Sing,
Forgive, forget, your erring party's dive!
Good government was such a novel thing
When we plunged into it in '95;
But nevermore shall we talk honesty—
We'll hang our teapots on the willow tree.

No, nevermore with churchmen shall we gun,
Since G. N. Y. our chartered own, has flopped,
Her broadened sway, her splendid taxes gone,
Her salaries, and all her sweetness dropped;
Oh come, sweet hell, no more Parkhursity!
We'll hang our teapots on the willow tree.

We lived in church when Lexow Roosey Rained,
Yet see how virtue leaves us weeping here;
We boodled, swallowed camels and then strained
To see the city swallow Sunday beer,
Where is the moral aristocracy
That let's us hang our teapots on this tree?

Fraud, greed and falsehood, treach'ry and the gun,
Our good old program we shall stick to still.
What boss we cannot boss, what ring not run,
What freedom we can't use we'll kill;
A voteless nation, this is what must be;
Off mask; begone! We hate democracy.

PROFIT and GROUNDRENT.

Whence does the capitalist class derive its income? The gains of MERCHANTS' and USURERS' CAPITAL consisted originally of the portions which they withheld from the property of those who needed them, either to satisfy a craving for luxuries, or for aid in distress. It is otherwise with INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL.

The capitalist class performs no manner of productive work. This is done by the wage-worker. But the wage-worker does not produce for himself; he cannot. All the things, which together are to-day indispensable for production—land and capital—, are the private property of a comparatively small number of people. The proletarian, the person who has none of these, must either starve or sell the only thing left to him, his labor power, to the person who will buy it. That person is the capitalist. When the capitalist buys the labor power of a proletarian, and thereby turns the latter into a wage-worker, he does so only because the wage-worker will produce more than he is paid for. If he produced only as much as he is paid for—and worse yet if he produced less—the capitalist would have no use for him, would not buy his labor power, would not have him for a wageworker. The proletarian, the wage-worker, employed by the capitalist, is the wealth producer. Out of the heap of wealth brought into life by the wage-worker himself, the capitalist takes a part, not more than one-quarter, if as much, and RETURNS that to the wage-worker in payment for his labor power, as his WAGES. The rest of the wealth produced by the wage-worker, the remaining three-quarters, if not more, is the SURPLUS, that is to say, the quantity of wealth produced by the worker over and above what was necessary to enable him to restore the forces he expended in production. That SURPLUS the capitalist keeps to himself; he calls it PROFITS; it constitutes his INCOME. Industrial capital, accordingly, hatches its profits by exploiting the propertiless wage-workers.

It so happens, however, that, in proportion as the capitalist system of production develops, the industrial form of capital overshadows all others, and forces them into his service; and, furthermore, that this evolution cannot go on without the capitalists' returning to the wage-workers, in some manner or another—by the employment of an increased number of personal service men, such as lackeys, watchers, etc.; by institutions styled "benevolent"; and so forth—a part of the surplus which they withhold from him. As a result of all these causes, the surplus produced by the proletarians becomes ever more the only source from which the WHOLE CAPITALIST CLASS draws its income.

As the small industrialist and small farmer are disappearing, and their influence upon modern society is felt ever less, so also, are disappearing the old forms of merchants' and usurers' capital, both of which made their gains by exploiting the non-capitalist classes. Already there are nations without artisans and small farmers. England is an instance in point. But no one can conceive of a single modern State without large production. Whoever desires to understand the modern forms of capital must, to-day, proceed from the industrial form that capital has assumed. The real and most prominent of the sources from which all capitalist gains flow is to be found in the surplus which capitalist industry hatches out.

The proletariat produces the surplus which industrial capital appropriates; this surplus is on a steady increase through the increased burden of toil thrown upon the workers, through the introduction of labor-saving machines, through the cheapening of labor power, etc., etc. Side by side with the development of the capitalist system of production grows the number of the exploited proletarians, and, as an inevitable consequence of this, the quantity of the surplus that flows into the hands of the capitalist class becomes ever larger and larger.

Unfortunately, however, "life's unalloyed enjoyment is not the lot of mortal man." However hateful the operation may be to him, the capitalist is compelled to "divide." The LANDLORD and the STATE or GOVERNMENT both come in for their shares; and the capitalist class is compelled to divide with them the surplus that it scoops in.

When one speaks of the classes which are steadily becoming the sole property-holders and exploiters, the monopolists of the instruments of production, distinction must be made between CAPITALISTS and LANDLORDS; and, furthermore, the fact must not be overlooked that, to speak of the small holder of land as a landlord, is as great a misuse of terms as to speak of the small holder of capital as a capitalist. The capitalist system of production is rapidly extinguishing both of these small holders, and congesting into the hands of a few whatever valuable property still lingers in the hands of the small man.

The land is a peculiar means of production; it is the most necessary of all; without it no human activity is possible; even the sailor and the aeronaut need a place of departure and for landing; furthermore, it is a means of production that cannot be increased at pleasure. For all this, it must be noted that as yet it has but rarely happened that every inch of ground in any State was actually occupied or used productively by its inhabitants; even in China, with all the thickness and primitiveness of her population, there are still wide stretches of unreclaimed land.

The private ownership of an article, so all-essential to life and production as land, confers theoretically a preponderating, irresistible power upon him who is vested therewith. To this appearance of things is due the notion that has seized upon some uncritical minds that the only cause of all PRESENT misery is private property in land; that the landlord alone sucks up all the increased productivity of both labor and capital; and that his removal, or the clipping of his wings, would restore to the people—both capitalists and workmen—all, or the bulk of, the wealth that directly or indirectly flows from them. This view of things indicates a total blindness to the significance of the capitalist system of production, and the social evolution that underlies it.

The relation of the capitalist to the landlord is not that of the wage-worker to the capitalist; on the other hand, the capitalist need not "stand and deliver" to the landlord. The days are gone by when "white parasols and elephants mad with pride were the flowers of a grant of land." Such a state of things prevailed under former systems of production, and in such countries as India; but even there they are steadily losing their pristine characteristics. Despite all that landlordism could and did do, the development of the capitalist system of production has conjured up a rival to the landlord of olden days and former social systems—the capitalist; the power he wields makes him at least the equal of the landlord; the two can deal as peers; and in proportion to the fuller development of capital, the scepter, formerly wielded by the landlord class, came to be held by both landlord and capitalist, with a steady tendency to being ultimately wielded by the latter alone.

The power of the landlord is greater or less according to the smallness of the number of landlords, and the greater or lesser facilities which the laws afford for the sale of the land. In England both these circumstances contribute to strengthen the power of the land monopolist.

Here in the United States the attributes of capitalist and landlord are usually blended in the same person. The manufacturer usually owns the land on which his factory is built; the mining company usually owns its own mines; and in the domain of agriculture itself, where the industrial system of production is now in full bloom, the land of the bonanza farm is owned by the same capitalist concern that cultivates it. For all this it must not be lost sight of that, when the capitalist is himself a landlord, and operates upon his own land, he has not therefore escaped sharing his surplus with the landlord class. In nine cases out of ten, or even a much larger proportion, he has become a landlord only by paying to the previous owner a round sum of money. The annual interest which he would otherwise derive from that purchase money represents the rent he is paying to the landlord, i. e., the portion of the surplus which he squeezes out of labor, and which he is compelled to share with the landlord class.

The purchase money or the rent, as the case may be, paid by the capitalist for the land he needs, is the slice of his surplus which he is compelled to share DIRECTLY with the landlord. But INDIRECTLY also does the landlord class appropriate to itself considerable portions of the wealth that would otherwise accrue to the capitalist. It happens this way.

The profits of the capitalist are, as shown above, that portion of the wealth produced by labor and withheld by the capitalist, after he has deducted the sum which he returns to the wage-worker in the shape of wages, to enable the toiler to live, work and reproduce himself. It follows, that the larger the share which the wage-worker needs to live, work and reproduce himself, the smaller must be the share, called profits, which the capitalist can seize; and vice versa, the smaller the share which the wage-worker needs to live, work and reproduce himself, the larger will be the share, called profits, which the capitalist can seize. Anything that will diminish the cost of living—cheaper goods, cheaper rent, etc.—lowers the quantity of wages absolutely necessary to the wage-worker, and as his wages will then tend downward, the share of the wealth produced by him, but seized by the capitalist as profits, is increased; and vice versa, anything that will raise the cost of living—dearer goods, higher rent, etc.—raises the quantity of wages absolutely necessary to the wage-worker, and as his wages would then have to rise, the share of the wealth produced by him, but seized by the capitalist as profits, is bound to decrease in proportion. Now, then, the tendency of the necessities of life is to decline in price owing to the increased quantities in which improved methods enable them to be produced. This tendency would tend to lower the quantity of wages required by the wage-worker, to reduce his wages, and, correspondingly, to increase the share of profits left in the hands of the capitalist. But the effect of cheaper commodities upon the downward tendency of wages and the upward tendency of profits is checked by the increasing price of one of the necessities of life—city land. It is the irony of fate that one of the effects of the capitalist system of production is to crowd people—proletarians—into cities, thereby to raise the rent that the wage-worker must pay, and by so much to reduce the share of withheld wages which the capitalist can seize as profits. This increased rent, paid by the wage-worker to the landlord class, is the share of which it INDIRECTLY deprives the capitalist class.

The quantity of wealth that the landlord can appropriate from the capitalist class, becomes larger in proportion as the general demand for land increases, in proportion as population grows, in proportion as the capitalist class needs land; i. e., in proportion as the capitalist system of production expands. In proportion with all this, rent rises, that is to say, the aggregate amount of wealth increases which the landlord class can slice off—either directly or indirectly—from the surplus that would otherwise be grabbed by the capitalist class alone.

The Knoxville, Tenn., "Tribune" gives this description of one of our capitalist farms:

"The largest farm in the country, and probably in the world, is situated in the southwestern part of Louisiana. It extends 100 miles east and west. It was purchased in 1883 by a syndicate of Northern capitalists, by whom it is still operated. At the time of its purchase its 1,500,000 acres was a vast pasture for cattle belonging to a few dealers in that country. Now it is divided into pasture stations or ranches, existing every six miles. The fencing is said to have cost $50,000. The land is best adapted for rice, sugar, corn and cotton. A tract, say half a mile wide, is taken, and an engine is placed on each side. The engines are portable and operate a cable attached to four plows. By this arrangement thirty acres are gone over in a day with the labor of only three men. There is not a single draught horse on the entire place, if we except those used by the herders of cattle, of which there are 16,000 head on the place. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs through the farm. The company has three steamboate operating on the waters of the estate, of which 300 miles are navigable. It has also an icehouse, bank, shipyard and ice mills."

Where does the small farmer come in?

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—Now that Congress is about to meet I hope it will pass a mighty rigid anti-immigration bill.

Uncle Sam—Enlighten me, if you will, upon your reasons for wishing that.

B. J.—I have many.

U. S.—Let's start with the first.

B. J.—The first is so clear that you, as a Socialist, will grant it forthwith. It is a direct deduction from Socialist principles.

U. S.—I have heard so many funny things advanced in the name of Socialism that I won't be surprised at your argument.

B. J.—Does not Socialism maintain that labor is merchandise under the capitalist system?

U. S.—It does.

B. J.—And that, in the markets, the price of merchandise is determined by the supply of and the demand for the merchandise?

U. S.—Correct again.

B. J.—And that, therefore, the price of Labor, that is, the wages of the workingman, depends upon the supply of the demand for labor?

U. S.—Just so.

B. J.—Now, then, does it not follow that the more labor there is on the market the lower must be the price of labor, or the wages of the workingman?

U. S.—Correct again.

B. J.—I told you so, you would be bound to admit that immigration must be stopped.

U. S.—I certainly have not yet done so?

B. J.—But you will. Does not immigration increase the supply of labor?

U. S.—Say it does.

B. J.—That's all that I need. Whoever admits that the wages of the workingman must go down if the supply of labor increases, must grant that immigration, which does increase the supply of labor, must lower wages. You must consequently admit that we need anti-immigration laws.

U. S.—I don't.

B. J.—But——

U. S.—Let me now have my innings. A hogshead seven feet high would be taller than you, eh?

B. J.—Guess so; I am only 5 feet 6 inches.

U. S.—Suppose I put you into such a vat and pour in water from above till I fill it all up. What would become of you?

B. J.—I would drown.

U. S.—What would you do before you drowned?

B. J.—I would try to keep the water from pouring in.

U. S.—You would try to restrict the immigration of water from above?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Now, suppose the water is already 12 inches higher than your head, what good would it do you to prevent more from coming in? Enough is in to drown you. Say that you succeed in keeping me from pouring in 6 more inches of water, would that save you from becoming a chubby angel in heaven, playing on a golden harp?

B. J.—Well, no.

U. S.—Have we now a larger supply of labor than we can stand?

B. J.—Yes. There are at least 5,000,000 superfluous workers in the land.

U. S.—And the result is?

B. J.—That our wages are low; they are starvation wages.

U. S.—Correct. Now, will you deny that it is as stupid to prevent immigration now, as an aid to higher wages, as it is to prevent the immigration of more water into a tank in which the water is already a foot over your head?

B. J.—But, damn it! What would you have me do?

U. S.—What would you do if you were in that tank?

B. J.—Kick it to pieces.

U. S.—And that is just what Socialists tell you to do with the tank of the social system in which surplus labor is now drowning you. Kick it to pieces. That's the only salvation. Kick the capitalist system to pieces by voting for the Socialist Commonwealth. Only then does labor cease to be a merchandise, and, consequently, only then does the question of immigration and other such questions, that are silly to-day, silly as I just showed you, lose all significance. Just because labor is a merchandise to-day the Socialist wastes no time on questions like that of immigration. Let's conquer Congress, and thereby kick to pieces the capitalist tank.

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INDUSTRIAL CRISES.

Great as is the uncertainty of a livelihood for all classes under the existing social conditions, the uncertainty is further increased by the CRISES, which are periodically brought on with the certainty of doom, the moment production reaches a certain stage.

The important effect of these crises upon the body economic during the last decades, together with the general confusion of thought that prevails upon the subject, requires special attention.

"OVERPRODUCTION."

The extensive modern crises, which convulse the world's markets, arise from OVERPRODUCTION, which in its turn arises from the PLANLESSNESS that inevitably accompanies the modern system of production.

Overproduction, in the sense of more being produced than is actually needed, may occur under any system. But such could, as a matter of course, cause no injury so long as the producers produce for the satisfaction of their own wants. If, for instance, in generations gone by, a farmer's crop of corn happened to be larger than he needed, he stored up the surplus against poorer years, and when his barn was full he would feed his cattle with the residue, or, at worst, let it lie and spoil.

It is otherwise with the modern system of production. In the first place, in its well developed form, no one produces for himself, but for someone else; every one must buy what he needs; moreover, the total production of society is not carried on in a planful way; on the contrary, it is left to each producer to estimate for himself the quantity of the demand there may be for the goods which he produces. In the second place, just as soon as the modern system of production has outgrown its first stage, no one, except the producer of coinable metals, can buy before he has sold. These are the two roots out of which the CRISIS shoots up.

THE CRISIS.

For the illustration of this fact, let the simplest example possible serve. At a market place, let there come together an owner of money, say a gold digger, with twenty dollars in gold; a wine merchant, with a cask of wine; a weaver, with a bundle of cotton cloth; and a miller with a load of meal. To simplify the case, let the value of each of these goods be equal to twenty dollars, and let it be assumed that each has correctly estimated the needs of the other: the wine merchant sells his wine to the gold digger, and, with the twenty dollars, which he receives therefor, purchases the cloth in the hands of the weaver; and lastly, the weaver invests the proceeds of his cloth in the purchase of the load of meal. Each will go home satisfied.

Next year these four meet again, each calculating upon the same demand for his goods as before. Let it be assumed that the gold digger is as partial now as he was last year for the wine merchant's wine, but that the latter has either no need of cloth, or requires the money to pay a debt, and prefers wearing a torn shirt to purchasing new material. In that case the wine merchant keeps in his pocket the twenty dollars and goes home. In vain does the weaver wait for a customer; and for the same reason that he waits, the miller is also expectant. The weaver's family may be hungry; he may crave for the meal in the miller's hands; but he has produced cotton cloth for which there is no deman; and for the same reason that the cloth became "superfluous," the meal also is rendered "superfluous." Neither the weaver nor the miller has any money; neither can purchase what he wants; what they have produced now appears as excessive production; and, furthermore, the same is the case with all other goods that have been produced for their use, and which they stand in need of: to carry the illustration a little further, the table produced by the joiner and needed by the miller, the shoes produced by the shoemaker, and needed by the joiner, etc., etc., all of these remain unexchanged, unused, they are "overproduced."

The leading features of an industrial crisis are all present in this illustration. Of course, in reality, the crisis does not manifest itself at such a primitive stage of production. At the first stages of the production of merchandise, of production for sale, every producer produces more or less for self-consumption; production for sale constitutes, in each family, but a part of its total industry. The weaver and the miller of the illustration given above are each possessed of a patch of land and some cattle, and they can patiently wait until a purchaser turns up for their commodities. If the worse came to the worse they could even manage to live without him.

Furthermore, in the first stages of production for sale, the market is still small; it can be easily sized up; year in year out, production and consumption, the whole social life of a community, keep on the even tenor of their ways. In our small settlements of a generation and more ago, every one knew every body, and was well informed upon his wants and his purchasing capacity; in most cases, the industrial mechanism of such places remained substantially the same from year to year: the number of producers, the productivity of labor, the quantity of products, the number of consumers, their wants, the money at their disposal—all of these changed but slowly, and each change was promptly observed and taken into consideration.

COMMERCE.

All this takes on a different aspect with the appearance of COMMERCE upon the stage of the world's history. Under its influence, production for self-consumption is crowded ever more to the rear; the individual producers of goods for sale, and to a greater extent the dealers, are more and more thrown for their support upon the sale of their goods, and what is most important, upon their quick sale. A delay in, and worse yet, the prevention of, the sale of a commodity, now becomes ever more disastrous to its owner; it may even cause his ruin. Together with this condition of things, the danger of a block in the wheels of commerce grows apace.

Through commerce, the several and distantly located markets are brought together, but thereby the general market is greatly extended, and it becomes correspondingly more difficult to control. This inconvenience is still further enhanced by the appearance of one or more middlemen who squeeze themselves between the producers and the consumers as a requirement of trade.

Finally, commerce, acting hand in hand with the development of the means of transportation, lends wings to merchandise; to-day these can be brought together in large quantities on any spot upon the slightest provocation. All these causes combined render more and more uncertain tthe work of estimating the demand for and the supply of commodities. The development of statistics does not remove this uncertainty. The whole economic life of society becomes ever more dependent upon mercantile speculation, and the latter becomes ever more risky.

The merchant is a speculator from the start; speculation was not invented at the exchange; it is a necessary function of the capitalist. By speculating, i. e., by estimating in advance the demand for a commodity; by buying his goods where he can get them cheap, i. e., where their supply is excessive; and selling them where they are dear, i. e., where they are scarce, the merchant helps to bring some order into the chaos of the planless system of production, that is carried on by individually independent concerns. But he is liable to error in his calculations, and all the more, as he is not allowed much time to think. He is not the only merchant in the world; hundreds and thousands of competitors lie in wait to profit by every favorable opportunity; whoever first espies this carries off the prize. Under such circumstances, quickness is a necessity; it will not do to reflect long, to inquire much; the capitalist must venture; nothing venture, nothing have! Yet may he lose. So soon as there is a demand for a commodity in any market, it flows thither in large masses, until its quantity exceeds the digestive powers of the market. Then prices tumble; the merchant must sell cheap, often at a loss, or seek another market with his goods. His losses in this operation may be large enough to ruin him.

Whenever the modern system of production for sale is well developed and prevails, any given market is either excessively or insufficiently supplied. Capitalist economists pronounce this to be a most wise and admirable provision. Common sense holds differently. However that may be, the thing is inevitable from the moment production for sale reaches a certain degree of perfection and is kept in force. This "wise" provision may, however, lead to the result that, in response to some extraordinary cause, the overstocking of a market becomes so excessive that the losses of the merchants may be extraordinarily heavy, and a large number of them become unable to meet their liabilities, i. e., fail. Under such circumstances, a first-class commercial crisis is on the tapis.

SMALL AND LARGE PRODUCTION.

So long as small production was the leading form of industry, the extent and intensity of commercial crises could not be but limited. Whatever the call, it was not then possible to increase rapidly the total amount of wealth at any one place. Under the rule of manufacture or small industry, production is not capable of any considerable extension: it cannot be extended by the employment of a larger number of workmen: under ordinary circumstances, it employs all the members of a community that are at all able to work; it could be extended only by making heavier the burden of toil borne by the worker—lengthening his hours of work, depriving him of holidays, etc., etc.; but in the good old days, the independent mechanic and farmer, who were not yet crowded by the competition of large production, did not hanker after this sort of thing; and, finally, even if they submitted to such imposition, it makes little difference to production, the productivity of labor was trifling.

This changes with the rise of capitalist large production. It not only develops all the means that enable commerce to swamp any market with goods to a degree never dreamt of before, it not only expands the separate markets into a world's market that embraces the whole globe, it not only multiplies the number of the middlemen between the producer and the consumer, it furthermore enables production to respond to every call of the trade, and to extend and increase with leaps and bounds.

CONDITION OF THE WORKERS.

At present, the very circumstance that the workmen are wholly subject to the capitalist—that he can, virtually at will, lengthen their hours of work, suspend their Sundays, cut into their night rest, etc.—enables him to increase production at a more rapid pace than it was formerly possible. But furthermore, today, one single hour overwork means, with the present productivity of labor, an increase of production immensely larger than in the days of manufacture. Nor is this all. To-day the capitalist is in a condition to extend his concern upon short notice. Thanks to credit, capital has become a very elastic quantity. A brisk trade increases confidence, draws money out upon the street, shortens the time requisite for the circulation of money, and, accordingly, increases its effectiveness. But most important of all CAPITAL HAS PERMANENTLY AT ITS DISPOSAL A LARGE RESERVE ARMY OF WORKMEN—THE UNEMPLOYED. The capitalist is thus able at any time to expand his establishment, to employ additional workmen, to increase his production rapidly, and to profit to the utmost by every favorable opportunity.

THE PANIC.

It has been shown that under the rule of large production, industrial capital steps ever more to the front, and takes control of the whole capitalist mechanism. But within the circle of capitalist production itself, special branches of industry take the lead, as for instance the iron and spinning industries. The moment any of these receives a special impetus—be it through the opening of new markets in China, or the undertaking of extensive railroad lines—not only does it expand rapidly, but it imparts the impetus it has received to the whole body economic. Other capitalists enlarge their establishments, start new ones, increase the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials; new hands are taken in; and, simultaneously with all these, rent, profits and wages go up. The demand increases for all sorts of goods; all sorts of industries begin to feel the industrial prosperity; and this finally becomes general. At such times it looks as if every undertaking must prosper; confidence becomes blind; credit grows boundless; whoever has a share of the increasing profits and rent seeks to turn a portion thereof into capital. Industrial giddiness takes possession of one and all.

In the midst of all this, production has increased prodigiously, and the originally increased demand in the market has been satisfied. Nevertheless, production does not stop. One producer does not know what the other is about; although, at some lucid interval, doubts and misgivings may arise in the mind of some capitalist or another, these are soon smothered by the necessity he is under of profiting by the favorable opportunity that seems at hand, and not to be left behind in the competitive chase; he knows that "the devil takes the hindmost." In the meantime, the disposal of the increased quantity of goods becomes ever more difficult, and grows slowlier; the stores fill up; yet the hurly burly goes on. Then comes the moment when one of the mercantile establishments must pay for the goods which he received from the manufacturer months before; the goods are yet unsold; the creditor has the goods but no money; he cannot meet his obligations, and fails. Next comes the turn of the manufacturer; he also has contracted debts that fall due; as his debtor can not pay him, he, too, is done for. Thus one bankruptcy follows another; a general collapse ensues; the recent blind confidence turns into an equally blind fear; the panic grows general; and the crash is on.

At such times the whole industrial mechanism is shaken to its very center; every establishment that is not planted upon the firmest ground drops; misfortune overtakes not the fraudulent concerns alone, but also all those which in ordinary times managed to keep their heads above water: at such seasons, the expropriation of the small farmers, small producers, small dealers and small capitalists goes on rapidly. Nor is it the small fry alone that is swept over board; many a big fish goes along; there is hardly any one certain of not being dragged down in the general ruin. As a matter of course, those among the large capitalists who survive derive a rich booty. During a crisis two important things take place: first, the expropriation of the "small fry;" secondly, the concentration of production in fewer hands, and thereby the promotion of the accumulation of large fortunes.

As few, if any can tell whether they will survive the crisis, all the horrors of the modern system of production are then experienced in an intensified degree; the uncertainty of a livelihood, want, prostitution and crime reach at such times alarming proportions. Thousands perish with hunger and cold—wonderfully to say, because they have produced too much clothing, food, etc.! It is at such seasons that the fact becomes most glaring that the modern productive powers are becoming more and more irreconcilable with the system of production for sale, and that private ownership in the means of production is growing into a greater and greater curse for everybody—first for the class of the propertiless, and then for that of the property-holders themselves.

With the fuller development of the capitalist system, i. e., with the increased concentration of all wealth into fewer and fewer hands, brought on greatly by previous crises, the crisis has ceased to be a "periodical occurrence" in the strict sense in which it was so before. At one time, and that not long ago, one-quarter of the failures that now occur regularly every year would have created public consternation; today, a much more swollen and ever swelling register of bankruptcies passes unperceived by the public, but not, therefore, the less felt by the innumerable victims; the hemorrhage is now chronic; THE CRISIS HAS BECOME PERMANENT, and with it all its horrors.

It is probably owing to this circumstance, to wit, that the phenomenon of the crisis has ceased to be "periodical," that some uncritical, feather-brained political economists have declared the trust would do away with the crisis. This is faise.

THE TRUST.

The regulation of production by large syndicates or trusts presupposes above all things their control of all branches of industry and the organization of these upon an INTERNATIONAL BASIS in all countries over which the capitalist system of production stretches itself. Until now, no successful international trust has yet appeared in any leading industry, and it is difficult to conceive of any; so far, the Standard Oil Trust is the nearest approach to one. International trusts are difficult to organize, and more difficult to hold together. More than forty years ago Karl Marx pointed out that not only does competition promote monopoly, but monopoly promotes competition. The larger the profits that accrue to a trust, the greater is the danger of an outstanding and powerful capitalist setting up a competing concern to pluck some of the profits himself; and, furthermore, the more business prospers, the greater is the temptation of every member of the trust concern to escape the restrictions imposed by the trust, and to withdraw from it. This, of course, has its limit; the limit is reached when the capital needed to compete with the trust is larger than individual capitalists can bring up. When prices go down, the anxiety for trustification is great; when prices go up every producer strives to improve the opportunity to his utmost, and to throw upon the market as many goods as possible. The trust will in most cases fail to check overproduction. With regard to overproduction, the principal mission of the trust is, not to check it, but to shift its evil consequences from the shoulders of the capitalists upon those of the workmen and consumers; they are intended to aid the large capitalists in weathering the storm of the crisis; temporarily to restrict production; to discharge workmen, etc., without considerably affecting profits. Within the boundaries of one country, the difficulties that beset the formation and preservation of the trust are very considerably lessened; the trust can and does flourish there; it is different, however, with an INTERNATIONAL TRUST.

But let it be assumed that eventually the leading industries shall have been successfully organized into international trusts, under such strict discipline that they will resist the dissolving effect of good times. What were then the result? Competition among capitalists would be removed only on one side. The more completely competition disappears among the producers in one and the same branch of industry, all the greater becomes the antagonism between them and the producers of other commodities who depend upon the products of the trust. In the measure in which hostilities cease between the producers engaged in the same branch of industry, they become bitterer between the producers and the consumers. It so happens, however, that every producer is also a consumer. The cotton mill owner, for instance, is a consumer—apart from his private and personal needs—of cotton, coal, machinery, oil, etc. In short, complete, international trustification would cause the capitalist class to be divided, no longer into separate individuals, but into hostile clans, who would wage war to the knife against one another.

THE INEVITABLE DEVELOPMENT.

To-day every single capitalist is eager to produce AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, to throw upon the market all the goods he can, because, other things being equal, the more goods the more profit; only his estimate of the capacity of the market, and his own capacity to enlarge his capital limit the extent to which he will produce. On the other hand, when the system of trusts shall have become general, we shall not then find a better regulation of production and with that a discontinuance of the crisis, as some white-washers of our present social order would make us believe; what we shall find is the general eagerness of each separate trust to produce AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE, because the smaller the supply the higher the price. The practice, formerly, and even to-day not infrequently, resorted to by merchants, of destroying a portion of their goods, when the market is overstocked, with the view of fetching profitable prices for the rest, would then, in a manner, become general. It is evident, however, that society could not then continue to exist. If every trust strains for under production, all others would strain to force those trusts, whose products it needs, into a state of over-production. The ways of doing this would be many. The simplest would be for a trust to retrench its own consumption more than the other trust retrenches its production; another way would be to call upon science to supply the want of the article whose production is trustified and retrenched; still a third would be for the trust concerns, whose consumption is thus affected, to undertake, themselves, to produce what they need.

Imagine the copper mines are trustified, that the production of copper is thereby reduced, and that prices are run up. What would be the result? Among those producers whose business uses up copper, some will close down and await better times; others will go in search of some other metal that may take the place of copper; and still others will themselves purchase copper mines or promote their sales, and thereby free themselves from dependence upon the "Copper-Ring." The end of all this is the bursting of the trust and its bankruptcy, i. e., another crisis. This is just what happened lately.

The trust does not abolish the crisis. The only influence it would have in that direction would be to give the crisis another form—but not a better one. Bankruptcies would not be at an end; the only difference would be that they would extend their spheres; they would not fall upon the capitalists separately, but upon whole sets of them at once, and with them, of course, ruin the large mass whose existence is dependent upon them. Accordingly, the trust cannot do away with the crisis; what, on the contrary, it can do is to bring on such sorts of crises as will be more devastating than any thing mankind has yet experienced.

Only when that point should have been reached that all trusts are joined into one, and that the whole machinery of production of all capitalist nations is concentrated into one single hand, i. e., only when private property in the means of production shall have virtually come to an end, only then could the trust have for its effect the abolition of the crisis. But contrariwise, from a certain stage on in the industrial development, the crisis, either in the "periodical" or present "permanent," or in some other and more aggravated form, is inevitable, so long as private property continues in the means of production. It is simply impossible to remove only the shadows cast by private property in the instruments of production, and yet to preserve the thing itself.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

A. P. W.—Providence, R. I.—First—We compare Cuno's vote with Matchett's because we compare the poll of the head of the ticket this year with the poll of the head of the ticket last year, and so on. For this reason we do not compare Cuno's vote with the vote for Balkam last year, Balkam not being at the head of the ticket; and for that reason, last year we compared Matchett's vote with the vote cast for Secretary of State the previous year, the Secretary of State being at the head of the ticket in '95.

Second—It is an open question whether the resignation of a Socialist official would hold at law. Some 14 years ago, when Seth Low was Mayor of Brooklyn, he held the resignation of every head of department appointed by him. At any rate that provision in our party constitution is at least a check. Even though an elected Socialist candidate could refuse to abide by it, he would stand convicted at the bar of good faith if he did. The moral bond is often found as strong as any.

T. S., Westerly, R. I.—The journal you speak of did not reach this office. You had better cut out the matter and mail it by letter. Nothing is easier than that newspapers miscarry, especially as many exchanges come to us.

G. Z., Philadelphia.—Look up the file of THE PEOPLE. In the issue of Sept. 12 you will find the $5 in question acknowledged as follows: "G. Z., Philadelphia, Pa., $5," among the contributions for Daily People.

David Goldstein, Boston.—The stenographic report of Comrade De Leon's address received. May have it in next PEOPLE if space allows.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, has been duly appointed agent for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers are urgently requested to settle for their subscription by him if in arrears. Give him a hand in agitating and gathering new subscribers.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

PLAY.

The first conscious act of a human being is to play. No sooner does the babe observe and recognize than it begins to be mirthful. As it grows it develops this innate proclivity by all sorts of merry tricks and gambols. And its healthiness of mind and body depends as much puon its exercise of playfulness as much upon its exercise of playfulness cuiiar to children alone. All animals are more or less gifted with the same instinct. The newly-born gnat sports at once in the sunlight. The young whale plays with its mother. The fry of fishes hunt and frolic in shoals. The fledged birdlings chase each other through their leafy bowers, and things of lower life that ultimately become fixed in one spot, like sponges, pass through a period of play and free roving. The most cruelly carnivorous are as playful as those that live solely on herbs and fruits. Lions and tigers, bears and wolves, are sportive as lambs. In all, whatever time is left after rest and food-procuring, is devoted to play. For this is nature's chief method of developing the faculties and bodies of all young creatures, and of utilizing their pleasures for their interests.

As they grow older their sport is modified by the dominant instincts of their race or species. They begin to learn their life-work, but they do so playfully. Every animal is schooled in its own Kindergarten, and learns to work through games. Man is the only one who inflicts upon his progeny hard and dreary work, disassociated from enjoyment. Those who are not familiar with the ways of animals sometimes think these pursue their various courses from instinct alone—without having been taught. Nothing of the sort. It is true that some of those low in the scale of being may do so, but when we get to the birds and mammals we shall find that they have been carefully instructed by their parents, and by mock contests with each other. Birds teach their young to know their natural enemies, how to avoid danger, how to fly, and how to procure their food. If we take domestic poultry, with which we are, perhaps, most familiar, we find the mother hen encouraging her little ones to romp over her, showing them how to peck up by placing small particles of food before them, and taking them into all sorts of out-of-the-way places in search of seeds, worms and insects. She instructs them in the art of cleansing themselves by dry earth baths, and of securing themselves by roosting high up when their little limbs are strong enough. In the meanttime those of the same brood learn to use beak and spur by sparring with each other, at first playfully, and later with savage delight. Those who have noticed a cat romping with her kittens know how the feline family make the games of their young instrumental in learning the right methods of catching their prey. With all, play is a means of instruction in the future duties of their lives.

When they become adults, they indulge in it as a recreation and as training for possible combats. Sheep play at butting, oxen at goring, horses at biting and kicking, and dogs at worrying. Turn out a few old worn-out cab horses to graze, and at the end of a week or so they will be tricky as colts, and flinging their rheumatic limbs in all directions. Man is a many-sided animal, and requires recreation to a greater degree than others. His powers of reflection induce despondency as well as hope. He is oppressed with cares, and often borne down by much labor. His nerves are too frequently overstrung with work and worry. Leisure, consequently, is necessary to health, and recreation during it that he may restore his vigor. When these are not possessed, he becomes discontented, sullen, morose, vicious; and loses elasticity of mind and body. Should he have no rational means of enjoyment, he flies from hard labor to reckless debauch. The overstrained mind and body crave for wild excitement, and intemperance and immorality are the readiest at hand. This unnatural mode of life wrecks the individual and deteriorates his offspring, for it is impossible that healthy children should be produced by those who lead an unwholesome existence. It is idle to preach godliness and morality to those who are thus overwrought. They want leisure, time for thought and enjoyment. And, above all, they want instruction in the best modes of recreation. Leisure, to those who are not used to it, and who do not know what to do with it, is a very doubtful privilege, and likely to be put to evil uses.

It is necessary, then, that our natural love of play should have fuller and wiser development in youth, and that schools should be as composite as the pupils. The word "school" originally meant a state of ease, a place of leisure and retirement from work, and not a workshop for forcing young brains to their utmost powers. Our youth have so much to learn in a brief period that they have no time to think. Rote and cramming take the place of reflection. Competitive examinations are destroying individuality, and reducing all to the same dead level. No more unphilosophic mode was ever devised by educational quackery, and in time we may rival the Chinese, who, by long ages of competitive examinations, have become mentally and morally stunted and stereotyped to the same dull pattern.

The school should be a place for play, and for mental and manual work combined. Bodily exercises and games should be as carefully taught as grammar, and the fingers and brains trained together. Play, work and book-learning might be taught in turn, and schools be made delightful and useful. As it is, children attend them for years and learn comparatively nothing, because they are pedantic prisons where they are immured without interest or healthy excitement. If we except cricket and football, which do not suit everyone, can only be played at certain times, and are dangerous in themselves, there is absolutely nothing to interest the majority of children. Many of the rich schools, it is true, have workshops, but the schools for the middle classes and poor should have them also. The power of observation is so rare because in the training of the young it is so seldom exercised. If schools included play and manual work as important parts of their curriculum, observation and intelligence would be quickened all around, and the pupils would soon find what they were most fit for. All this should apply equally to girls as well as boys. None should be excluded from want of fees, for the cost could be borne as that of the School Board is now. In a few years it would be returned to the nation forty-fold by an increase of health and happiness. The adults who shall have been brought up under this course of compound instruction will know how to make the best use of such leisure as they may be able to command. In the time for work they will be more contented and more intelligent workers, and in play-time will enjoy more real and rational pleasures.

We know all this will not be just yet, but it will come. Our sanitary improvements during the last few years have increased immensely. Others must soon follow. It would be absurd to suppose that the present irrational and high-pressure system of education can continue for ever. Weak chests, opthalmia and growing insanity will speak for themselves, and compel us to better methods. For, assuredly, education, to be complete, must recognize the wants of a progressive humanity.

Clemens, an early Father of the Church, writing at the end of the second century, said: "For what other employment is seemly for a wise and perfect man than to sport and be glad in the endurance of what is good, and in the administration of what is good, holding festival with God?" We thus see that recreation may be sanctioned to sacred purposes as well as to secular; that it may be an act of true worship as well as of personal enjoyment. It is not for nothing that man is a laughing animal, nor is wholesome mirth inferior to grave demeanor. Work is good. Play is good also. Both are necessary to complete the would-be perfect man. Let there be a time for work and a time for play, so that each be a help to each and a foil to the evils of the other.

LADY COOK.

London "Justice."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bits for Future History.

To THE PEOPLE:—It is not with any hope that anything here written will detrimentally affect the so-called Social Democracy, for my information is that if that organization at any time possessed ability to harm the Socialist Labor Party, and thereby delay the inauguration of economic emancipation, that day has now passed. But it may interest loyal Comrades to have pointed out to them with substantiating proof additional instances of the ignorance, indecision and utter lack of system, plan or originality that have so prominently characterized the movement.

To start with, the colonization plan that has been so widely heralded as "Debs' plan," is not Debs' plan at all, though he permits it to be known as such. Mr. Debs and his associates have just sufficient ability to fail in an attempt to utilize some one else's idea. What they claim to be the dominating idea in the Social Democracy is the colonization plan—to colonize the unemployed in some sparcely populated State and then take possession of the political machinery, that idea was enunciated by N. W. Lermond, of Thomastown, Me., fully a year before it was taken up by Debs. Lermond did the work of corresponding with Socialists in different States, and at that time, nearly two years ago, had made more progress than the "Colonization Commission" has made now.

Not in one single feature has the Social Democracy changed, much less improved upon that scheme. It was a bad scheme, and they could make it neither better nor worse; all they could do was to take it and make it a basis for an effort to sustain themselves when the organization that had before supported them was ruined by tactics equally as bad as those now advocated.

But upon one point Lermond had not completed his scheme, and so for some months the proprietors of the Social Democracy were at a loss to know what they were to do. It was not stated by Lermond that the party which was to capture the political machinery in the colonized States was to be a national party. And so on the 20th of July, 1897, the secretary of the Social Democracy did not know whether or not it was to be a national political party. On that date he wrote in answer to a correspondent: "I beg to say that this is a matter that will be taken up by the organization later on and submitted to the members."

Has the question been submitted yet? Have the members decided? Has the Social Democracy decided whether or no it is a political party? Shame upon Mr. Lermond for having left them in doubt!

One of the warm advocates of the Social Democracy and the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth is the "Coming Nation," a paper published by a colony association. It might be supposed that such a paper would favor in practice the theory it advocates. But it does not. The "Coming Nation" favors political action for colony members in Nevada and Washington, but opposes political action by colonists in Tennessee. To a visitor to their colony at Ruskin, Tenn., it was told that they could take no part in a Socialist campaign in their county for fear of gaining the ill-will of their neighbors! And these are the people who prate of their bravery in "practicing Socialism!"

J. H. S.

Greenfield, Tenn.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,974.51
Collected by 12th Assembly District, N. Y.	3.00
Total	$1,977.51

P. S.—Subscription lists for the above fund may be had upon application from the undersigned.

HENRY KUHN, Secy.,
184 William street, N. Y. City.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$273.00
Section Bevier, Mo., No. 1	2.00
Total	$275.00

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

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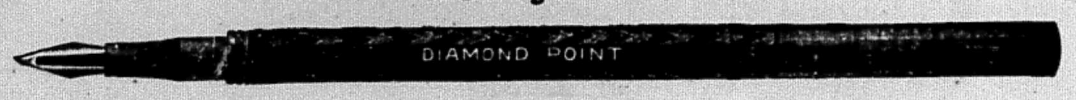

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PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.

At the meeting held Nov. 30th Comrade Furman held the chair. Absent were Bennett, Teche and Seubert, the latter excused. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 27th showed receipts to have been $16.60; expenditures, $137.20; deficit, $120.60. Section Marion, Ind., is reported as having reorganized with 12 members. George W. Troy, of Brunner, Texas, is admitted as a member at large. Section Washington, D. C., reports the expulsion of Morris Koppersmith for malicious slander and for giving support to the S. D. while in the party.

Charters were granted to new Sections in Fleming, Kansas; Toledo, Ohio; Walker's Mills and Pittsburg, Pa.; Stamford, Conn., and Lansingburgh, N. Y.

L. A. MALKIEL,
Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts.

AMERICAN SECTION, BOSTON.—The next regular monthly meeting will take place at 45 Elliot street, on Sunday evening, Dec. 5th.

This change of date is necessary because of a campaign rally to be held in Sammet Hall, Ward 22, on Monday, December 6th. THE SECRETARY.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 29.—Official notice to the Sections in Massachusetts: Comrades—If you desire to engage Comrade H. Carless for a stereoptican lecture any time after Jan. 12th, and are willing to pay all necessary expenses, you should inform the State Committee as soon as possible so we can make the necessary arrangements.

By order of the State Committee.
M. RUTHER, Secretary.

P. S.—The foregoing statement may be completed in this way: the National Executive Committee proposed to the Mass. State Committee that Carless could remain in Massachusetts twenty days, that is to say, from Jan. 13th to Feb. 1st inclusive. In regard to expenses, the National Executive Committee proposed to pay the speaker's salary for these twenty days, while expenses for railroad fare and hotel were to be paid by the Sections or the State Committee respectively. Dates must be shifted if Mass. does not use all the twenty days. Prompt reports are therefore desirable.

For the National Executive Committee, HENRY KUHN, Secy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25.—The Section of Springfield has changed its meeting place; in future it will have its own headquarters at corner State and Main streets, in Ford's block. We have there a fine hall and two side rooms, and we will establish a reading room. We have struggled hard to get it. Now Comrades it is for you to make it your home. CHAS. SCHULZE.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The official vote has just been announced. The vote in the State for Governor is as follows: Brophy (Socialist), 6,301; Bascom (Prohib.), 4,948; Everett (Gold bug), 13,879; Williams (Dem.), 79,552; Walcott (Rep.), 165,095.

Buckland, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, had 7,379; Barr (Secretary), 8,260; Brown (Treasurer), 8,595; Ballam (Auditor), 8,190; Harrison (Attorney General), 8,115. Brown, the candidate having the highest number of votes among the Socialists, had 2,294 more votes than the head of the ticket. Bascom, Prohibition candidate for Governor, fell short by 1,305 votes of reaching the highest vote received by a candidate of that party, while Everett ran 2,323 behind the highest vote received by a candidate of the Gold bug party. Williams and Walcott ran ahead of all the candidates on their respective tickets. From the first time we entered the field the candidate at the head of the Socialist ticket has always polled less votes than the other candidates. In 1891 Robinson for Governor had 1,429 to 2,525 for the candidate for Auditor. In 1892 the head of the ticket, Wine, for President, had 649, and Putney 871 for Governor to 2,009 for Auditor. In 1893 O'Neil, for Governor, had 2,003 to 3,000 for Treasurer. In 1894 the candidate for Governor had 3,104 to 4,220 for Auditor. In 1895 Ruther, for Governor, had 3,249 to 5,645 for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1896 the head of the ticket, Matchett, for President, had 2,114 to 4,548 for the highest candidate below the head of the ticket. The desertion of the head of the ticket in this State is an old and chronic disease that ought to be cured, if possible. It is, though, abating some, as the percentage of difference between the vote for the head of the ticket, in 1897, and the vote for the candidate for some other office receiving the highest vote is less than any year since we entered the field, and possibly as our vote increases from year to year, and the brothers weak at the knee-pans get strength, it will disappear altogether.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20—It has been some time since the Comrades heard from St. Louis. We are getting along as good as could be expected, new members being added to the roll every week.

Our open-air meetings during the summer months were well attended. Public agitation meetings for the winter months will be held as follows:

Every Sunday morning at 8:10 a. m.; every Sunday afternoon at 410½ Market street, and North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets.

THE PEOPLE is a regular torch and is doing a great deal towards illuminating the dark places of this competitive world.

I know of no part of the country, in free (?) America, that is more in need of such a torch than the Mound City.

It is amusing to see the vain attempts made by our opponents to refute the logical arguments contained in THE PEOPLE. The people here are as honest as the circumstances allow them to be, but they have been so misled and influenced by the capitalist press and fake reform papers that it takes great efforts to turn them for our cause.

But we are getting there slow, but sure. And such meetings as we can gather at a day's notice, or by the mere tap of our drum, tell us that we are gaining ground.

Anarchist Emma Goldman, whose motto is "Bullets not ballots," was in St. Louis the week beginning Sunday, October 17. Hundreds of curiosity seekers turned out to hear her speak, only to turn away in disgust, having learned nothing from what she said. On the 29th of October Comrade Frye lectured before the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Local Union No. 76, on the subject of New Trades Unionism, and will do so again on the 26th of November. Comrade Poelling lectured at the above-named union on the 15th of October; subject, A Nation of Slaves. On October 28 Comrades Schwiete and Scheidler spoke at an open meeting of the Independent Carpenters' Union; subject, Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance. On Thanksgiving Eve., November 24, the S. T. & L. A. will give an entertainment and hop at 410½ Market street. Admission and refreshments free of charge.

At a meeting of the S. T. & L. A., on Saturday, November 6, it was decided to send a circular letter to all unions requesting them to allow our speakers to explain the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. This circular will be the official announcement that the S. T. & L. A. has come to St. Louis to stay, and it will give the labor fakirs to understand that the Socialists are hot on their trail. At the same meeting the news that the Socialist vote had increased considerable was received with cheers.

At a meeting on the 13th of November the Wood Turners were organized into a Local of the Alliance. With the labor fakirs on the run, the Socialists are having lots of fun. The following resolution was passed by the advanced (?) Central Trades & Labor Union of this city:

"As we have seen in the past marching workingmen shot down by the agents of plutocracy, we recommend that if striking workingmen must march, and they know they will be met by an armed body of men who will shoot them down unless they refrain from marching, and if they persist in marching, they, too, arm themselves with like weapons that they may be able to defend their lives and not be shot down like dogs. To march against an armed body defenceless is committing suicide.
"E. M. BANISTER."

Who said Anarchists?

On Saturday evening, January 14, Section St. Louis will give a masquerade reception at Lightstone's Hall, southeast corner of Eleventh and Franklin avenues. Comrades should do all in their power to make it a success.

HENRY J. POELLING, Organizer.

New Jersey.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 28.—The half-yearly meeting of Section Hudson County, for the election of officers, will take place on Sunday, Dec. 5th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the LABOR LYCEUM, 131 ADAMS STREET, near 2nd street, HOBOKEN, N. J., instead of Boeckmann's Hall, as the said hall is closed for the present.

AUG. E. SCHROEDER, Secy. pro tem.

New York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 28.—The members of the 14th Ward Branch, No. 1, Brooklyn, wish to call the attention of all Comrades and workingmen in the 14th Ward who voted our party ticket at the last election to the fact that a new meeting place has been secured for the branch at No. 84 North 6th street, corner Wythe avenue, at which place meetings will be held regularly in future on the first and third Friday of each month. Our next meeting takes place on Friday evening, Dec. 3d, at 8:30 p. m., which you are all earnestly requested to attend in order that you may become members of this branch, and by thus performing part of the duty that devolves upon you as class-conscious workers you will place yourselves in a position from which, by reason of the solidarity thus obtained, you can deal more effective and intelligent blows against the capitalist system of exploitation, which it is our duty to destroy. Fraternally yours,

14TH WARD BRANCH, NO. 1,
GUILFOYLE, Secy.

N. Y. CITY.—18th Assembly District Sunday evening lectures. Free to everybody, at Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, near 1st avenue, New York City. Business meeting every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 246 1st avenue, between 14th and 15th streets. Come and join.

Programme of Lectures for December:
Dec. 5—"The Creed of a Realisationist." Lecturer, Peter Burrowes.
Dec. 12—"Machinery." Lecturer, C. Vander Porten.
Dec. 19—"The Relation of Philosophy to Socialism." Lecturer, James Allman.
Dec. 26—"Democracy." Lecturer, Chas. H. Matchett.
Lectures commence promptly at 8 p. m. Questions will be answered after the lecture, but must be confined to the subject.

N. Y. SOCIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY.—Sunday afternoon lectures on Political, Social and Economic Questions. Admission free. At Pleasure Palace Hall, 62 Pitt street, New York.

PROGRAMME:
Dec. 5—"Why I am a Socialist." Lecturer, William Edlin.
Dec. 12—"Society Classified." Lecturer, Dr. Girdansky.
Dec. 19—"Machinery." Lecturer, C. Vander Porten.
Dec. 26—"The Socialist Labor Party and Its Platform." Lecturer, A. S. Brown.
Those desiring information will be allowed to ask questions and to state their views.

Buffalo Tailors' Alliance.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—The Progressive Tailors' Alliance No. 114, S. T. & L. A., have decided to hold their first annual ball on Saturday, Dec. 18, at Schwable's Broadway Hall. Proceeds to go to the Daily People fund. Tickets 25 cents per head.

C. F. CARLSON, Cor. Secy.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

D. A. No. 1.
(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate J. Langbart, of the Progress Club, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and Delegate B. Korn, of the German Waiters' Union No. 1, was vice-chairman.

Credentials were received from the N. Y. Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association. Both were admitted after the Organization Committee had reported favorably.

A letter from Glendale, L. I., S. L. P., stated that a committee had investigated alleged charges against Comrade Schimmel and disproven same. The Section stated further that hereafter a statement should be investigated before allegations were publicly made. The letter was ordered filed and answered. The delegate who made the charges, though in October claimed he had read of the same in the New York "Volks Zeitung," and hence made the statement to the C. L. F.

A letter from the German Waiters' Union No. 1 was read. It stated reasons for not admitting a member on a transfer card from the Waiters' Alliance Liberty. A motion to instruct the said union to admit the said member according to the S. T. & L. A. constitution, was lost.

Waiters' Alliance Liberty reported having admitted a member of the German Waiters' Union No. 1 on a transfer card. The union was indignant because the G. M. W. No. 1 refused to co-operate with it in the organizing of a hall in this city.

Bohemian Butchers' Union No. 1 reported having voted for B. Korn as member to the G. E. B.

Int. Pianomakers' Union reported also voting for B. Korn. They request the G. E. B. to try to organize the trade at Chicago and Boston. So referred.

Section Greater New York, S. L. P., reported relative to the "Journal" matter, and that the investigation would be concluded in two weeks.

A discussion had also been held relative to the request of three Assembly Districts to withdraw from the C. L. F. This would be continued in two weeks.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Branch 1, reported that subscription lists for the general agitation fund of the S. L. P. would be present at every meeting of said branch. Two dollars were donated to the London Machinists. Owing to a misunderstanding the flag was not present at the New York "Volks Zeitung" festival. The mass meeting of bakers elected a committee of seven to present plans for harmony, and to report at the next joint meeting.

Ind. Bakers, Branch 2, reported that Boss Kiessling, of 9th avenue, between 41st and 42d streets, had sold out, and hence a committee will wait upon the new proprietors and try to induce them to employ union bakers.

Prog. Typographical Union No. 83 reported initiating new members.

Marquetrie Workers' Union reported progress, and that it had been resolved to stand by the C. L. F.

Progress Club reported that its regular meeting will be held this Friday, at 385 Bowery. On Jan. 22, 1898, a festival will be held at 64 E. 4th street.

N. Y. Cooks and Pastry Cooks Assn. reported that they hope to have a large membership soon. Unions when contracting for balls, festivals, etc., are requested to also arrange for the employment of these members.

A delegate of the Empire City Lodge grew indignant at the fact of another delegate appearing at the C. L. F. meetings with a German capitalist paper in his pockets, and claimed the C. L. F. constitution prohibited this.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Comrade Van Kerkvoordt, 428 Goethe street, has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE in place of Comrade Chas. Nilson who resigned.

All subscribers in arrears are requested to kindly remit when called upon by the new agent.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at $1.25 per 1,000 or $1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Platform and constitution, 50 cents per 100.
Due cards, 40 cents per 100.
Application cards, 40 cents per 100.
Address all orders for supplies to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

THE DAILY PEOPLE
$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to November 24th, 1897.

$4,575.

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. $1 per year.

The Syracuse Socialist,—

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year.

The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fortnightly). 50 cents per year.

The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year.

GERMAN.

Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. $2 per year.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.

POLISH.

Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. $1 per year.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 236 East 4th street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

The Truth, 514 West 3d street, Davenport, Iowa.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

"Skand. Am. Arbetaren."

Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on trial for two months for 10 cents. Every comrade who wants to help to push along our cause and who happens to know any Swedes, would do us a great favor by sending in the names and addresses with (or even without) 10 cents. Postage stamps accepted. Let the expected reader pay the price himself if possible, but at any rate send along the name and address.

SKANDINAVIAN AM. ARBETAREN,
297 35-37 Frankfort St., New York, N. Y.

Trades and Societies Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 333

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 33

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 24

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. 334

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St. 241

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 82d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 129th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

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WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 20 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY BRAUN, Financial Secretary, 26—27 3rd Ave., Room 33, New York City.

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Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.
Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.
Crossdell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following news stores in Providence:
A. P. Linn, 323 Eddy street.
F. E. Hutchinson, 428 Smith street.
James H. Nolan, 158 Charles street.
T. J. Matthews, 1851 Westminster st.
James McGuigan, 147 Manton avenue.
Frank Randall, Cranston street, near Parade street.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.